THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 18, 1862. NO. 7.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIALLY FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ENGLAND AND THE AMERICAN WAR—WON'T INTERFERE—DEMAND OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17, 1862.

Mr. Cobden has been speaking against any interference in American affairs or recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Slidell had an interview with Emperor Napoleon on 28th instant.

The London *Times* says that the Federals are justified in a vigorous prosecution of the right of search in Bermuda waters where contraband traffic is so brisk.

The *Times* city article says that Lord Lyons took out full assurances that while England will be eager to concert with other nations to adopt any step to promote permanent return of peace she will, meanwhile, individually, refuse to depart one hairsbreadth from the course of non-interference. The *Times* is glad to see the democrats making show of force at the North and believes their success most promising for peace.

The abdication and flight of King Otho from Greece is fully confirmed.

Cotton was very dull on the 29th at a decline of one to two pence. Consols 93¼ for money.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that the French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted upon French citizens by Gen. Butler, and that the State Department is ready to back down to any extent from Butler's acts. Also that the Spanish Minister has demanded an apology for burning of vessels in Spanish waters by one of the ships of Farragut's fleet.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY—THREATENED TROUBLE WITH FRANCE AND SPAIN—McCLELLAN A LION, IF NOT A GENERAL—LORD LYONS AND SEWARD, ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.

Baltimore papers of the 14th have been received here. A correspondent with Burnside's army telegraphs that the Federal forces was 15 miles beyond the Rappahannock river and south of Winchester.

On the 12th instant some of the most prying of the Washington correspondents assert that the condition of the Foreign relations were threatening, especially with France and Spain.

Gen. McClellan is besieged with visitors from New York, Philadelphia and other places. On Thursday evening the citizens of Trenton, New Jersey, gave him an overwhelming demonstration. He responded in a speech which was frequently interrupted by cheers of his audience. The closing sentence was:—"Whilst the army is fighting, you as citizens see the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and Constitution, for your nationality and your rights."

Lord Lyons recently had an interview with Seward and Yankee correspondents speaking of the interview say that nothing whatever of official character has been received from England or any other European powers indicating an intention to interfere with our political affairs in the recognition of the South.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH—PROTECTION ASKED FOR NEW YORK HARBOR—RESISTING THE DRAFT—McCLELLAN TO BE MADE SENATOR—CHASE GETS A LOAN, ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.

Northern papers of the 14th and 15th furnish additional items of interest.

Gen. Halleck visited Warrenton on the 12th inst. and was heartily received by officers of the Army.

Gov. Morgan and Collector Barny visited Washington to urge adequate and immediate protection for New York Harbor, and the requisite orders were issued.

The draft in Wisconsin was resisted in Ascoka by a mob who destroyed the draft box and rolls and attacked the private residences of several prominent citizens.

Gen. McClellan is proposed for the vacant Senatorship in New Jersey. A complimentary dinner will be tendered him in New York.

A temporary five per cent loan of twelve millions asked for by Chase has been filled up by New York bankers, and nearly the whole amount paid in. It is reported that Chase hastened this negotiation because of serious demands upon the Government by European powers which might lead to grave complications.

YANKEES ADVANCING ON FREDERICKSBURG—PEOPLE LEAVING—TOBACCO BURNT—EXTRAVAGANT RUMORS—NEW SECRETARY OF WAR, ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.

A report reached Fredericksburg last night that the Yankees were again advancing on that place to occupy it, in consequence of which large quantities of manufactured tobacco belonging to merchants was destroyed. This morning the excitement and apprehension among the people increased and a large number left town. The mail train which left about noon and arrived here at 5 o'clock brought down a number of refugees. At the time of departure, the enemy had not appeared but were believed to be within 15 miles. Various extravagant rumors in relation to this affair have been circulased here to-day.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, commanding this department, has been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.

Passed from Fredericksburg at the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the river that [illegible] fighting has been going on all day. Enemy [illegible] of them thus far.

To Our Old Exchanges.

We send the *Progress* to our old exchanges with the hope they will renew their favors. We shall also be obliged to papers in the State with whom we exchange if they will notice our revival, and insert our terms, which will be found elsewhere.

Job Printing.

Having the use of an excellent Job Office we are prepared to receive, and solicit orders for job printing, which shall be promptly executed in good style and at prices as reasonable as the times will permit. Hand Bills, Blank Forms, Circulars, &c. and in fact all kinds of general job work will be done in the best style of the art, and with promptness.

ADVERTISING.—The *Progress* is a *newspaper*, published for the masses, and as it will circulate generally throughout the State and be read by everybody, its importance as an advertising medium should not be overlooked by business men. See advertising rates elsewhere.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. COMPANY,
Wilmington, N. C., 8th Nov., 1862.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Eleven (11-100) per cent., on the unappropriated profits of the Road on and after the 1st January next, at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Book will be closed after 20th December.

nov 18-1w L. H. DaROSSET, Secretary.

GEN. R. E. LEE'S BODY GUARD.

A SPLENDID Chance for enlisting in a select corps.

$50 BOUNTY AND $28 PER MONTH.

Fine horses and splendid equipments furnished to every recruit.

Please address me or call at the office over P. Ferral's store, Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

S. VANN LARKINS,
Nov. 18-10t:7 Recruiting Officer.

SUBSTITUTES.

FOUR good, reliable men, natives, over 45 years of age, can be employed as SUBSTITUTES, for a reasonable price, if immediate application be made at the Army Intelligence Office, Wilmington street, over T. Ferrall's store, opposite Town Hall.

Raleigh, Nov. 18-5t

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE Undersigned has in press, and will shortly publish, a work entitled "SURGERY FOR CAMP, FIELD, AND HOSPITAL."

Those disposed to become subscribers will please forward their names to the author, at Raleigh, N. C.

EDWARD WARREN,
nov 18-d1m Surgeon General of N. C.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE in Military affairs, notifies the pubic that, for their convenience, they have established themselves in Raleigh for the purpose of advising and aiding all persons who may desire information upon the following subjects relating to the army, to wit:

UPON CONSCRIPTION LAW EXEMPTIONS, SUBSTITUTES, SOLDIERS' PAY, WIDOWS' CLAIMS, SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE,

And as far as possible the position of different regiments and the accidents and deaths that may happen in the service.

The office is upon Wilmington Sreet, a few doors below Pullen's Hotel, and immediately opposite Town Hall, being the upper room of the Brick Store occupied by P. Ferrall. All communications will be punctually attended to. Address, THOS. JONES & CO,
Box 258 Postoffice.
Nov 11 -d1m

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Militia,)
RALEIGH, Oct. 25, 1862.

General Order, No. 9.

I. THE COLONELS OF THE MILITIA REGIMENTS of this State will immediately direct the Captains to call without delay on every family within their districts for the purpose of purchasing and collecting such articles of Clothing, Blankets, Jeans, Linseys, Shoes, Socks, Leather and Carpets, as may be sold or given for the army in the field.

2. The Captains will keep a list of the articles, and the name of the person from whom purchased or received, and the price. The Colonel will bring these lists and the articles with as little delay as possible to the Quartermaster in this city, when funds will be given to pay for them.

3. All donations for individuals or companies will be received for them, if the names or companies are given, and the articles will be sent to them by the Quartermaster at Raleigh in charge of special messengers. Those making special donations may be assured that the articles will be given to the parties for whom they intend them.

4. Each Colonel will send to this office a list of the Shoemakers and Cloth Manufacturers in his Regiment, the probable amount each manufactures, particularly in addition to the increase of shoes and leather, see that none go into the hands of speculators, and seize for the use of the soldiers any of these articles going out of the State, or in the hands of speculators for that purpose.

5. The expenses of the Officers engaged on this duty, and the transportation of the articles will be paid, and any officer who neglects or fails to comply with this order will be court martialled and reduced to the ranks.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN, Adj't Gen.

Nov. 14, 1862.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE large brick Hotel in Graham, N. C., for sale, to embrace all the furniture in the house.—On the lot there are all necessary outhouses, a well of excellent, never failing water; the best improved garden lot in the town—a commodious brick stable and lot, together with several other lots and houses, if desired. The property is all permanent and good. Any one wishing an up-country residence would do well to call and examine the premises, as the undersigned will take pleasure in showing the property and making terms which will be vastly less than war prices to a ready purchaser.

Possession given first January next.

H. C. TROLLINGER, Ag't
For JNO. TROLLINGER.
Nov. 4, 1862. 89-4t.

CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.

VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

Members of the Cabinet.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
C. C. MEMMINGER, of South-Carolina, Sec'y of the Treas.
G. W. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN H. REGAN, of Texas, Post Master General.
THOMAS H. WATTS, of Alabama, Attorney General.
ROBERT E. LEE, General-in-Chief.

First Permanent Congress.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
[illegible] L Yancey,
[illegible]mont C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W Johnson,
Chas B Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A E Maxwell,
James M Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benj H Hill.
KENTUCKY.
H C Burnett,
Wm E Simms.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow,
T J Semmes.
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G Brown,
James Phelan.
MISSOURI.
John B Clark,
B S Y Peyton.
NORTH-CAROLINA.
George Davis,
W T Dortch.
SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Robt W Barnwell,
James L Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C Haynes,
Gustavus A Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T Wigfall,
W S Oldham.
VIRGINIA.
R M T Hunter,
Wm B Preston.
Total number, 26.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	ALABAMA.	Dist.	NORTH-CAROLINA.
1.	Thomas J Foster,	1.	W N H Smith,
2.	Wm R Smith,	2.	Robt R Bridgers,
3.	John P Ralls,	3.	Owen R Kenan,
4.	[illegible] M Curry,	4.	T D McDowell,
5.	Francis S Lyon,	5.	Thos S Ashe,
6.	W P Chilton,	6.	Arch'd H Arrington,
7.	David Clopton,	7.	J R McLean,
8.	James L Pugh,	8.	William Lander,
9.	E S Dargan.	9.	B S Gaither,
	ARKANSAS.	10.	A T Davidson.
1.	Felix I Batson.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.
2.	Grandison D Royster,	1.	John McQueen,
3.	Augustus H Garland,	2.	W Porcher Miles,
4.	Thos B Hanly.	3.	L M Ayer,
	FLORIDA.	4.	M L Bonham,
1.	R B Hilton,	5.	James Farrar,
2.	James B Dawkins.	6.	W W Boyce.
	GEORGIA.		TENNESSEE.
1.	Julian Hartridge,	1.	J T Heiskell,
2.	Chas J Munnerlyn,	2.	W G Swann,
3.	Hines Holt,	3.	W H Tebbs,
4.	Augustus H Kenan,	4.	E L Gardenshire,
5.	David W Lewis,	5.	H S Foote,
6.	Wm W Clark,	6.	M P Gentry,
7.	Robt P Trippe,	7.	G W Jones,
8.	Lucius J Gartrell,	8.	Thomas Menees,
9.	Hardy Strickland,	9.	J D C Atkins,
10.	Augustus R Wright,	10.	John V Wright,
	KENTUCKY.	11.	David A Currin.
1.	G W Ewing,		TEXAS.
2.	E M Bruce,	1.	John Wilcox,
3.	H W Bruce,	2.	Claiborne C Herbert,
4.	Robt J Breckinridge,	3.	Peter W Gray,
5.	John M Elliott,	4.	F B Saxton,
6.	—— Moore,	5.	Malcom D Graham,
7.	Henry E Reed,	6.	Wm B Wright.
8.	T L Burnett,		VIRGINIA.
9.	J S Chrisman,	1.	M R H Garnett,
10.	Geo B Hodge.	2.	John R Chamblin,
	LOUISIANA.	3.	James Lyons,
1.	Chas J Villere,	4.	Roger A Pryor,
2.	Chas M Conrad,	5.	Thos S Bocock,
3.	Duncan F Kenner,	6.	John Goode, Jr,
4.	Lucien J Dupre,	7.	James P Holcombe,
5.	John F Lewis,	8.	D C DeJarnette,
6.	John Perkins, Jr.	9.	William Smith,
	MISSISSIPPI.	10.	Alex R Boteler,
1.	J W Clapp,	11.	John B Baldwin,
2.	Reuben Davis,	12.	Walter R Staples,
3.	Israel Welch,	13.	Walter Preston,
4.	H C Chambers,	14.	Albert G Jenkins,
5.	O R Singleton,	15.	Robert Johnson,
6.	E Barksdale,	16.	Charles W Russell,
7.	John J McRae.		ARKANSAS.
	MISSOURI.	1.	G A Garland,
1.	W W Cook,	2.	Jas M Patterson.
2.	Thomas A Harris,		Total number, 107.
3.	Casper W Bell,		
4.	A H Conrow,		
5.	Thos W Freeman,		
6.	Geo G Vest,		
7.	John Hyer.		

Legislature of North-Carolina.

We give below the list of Senators and Commoners elect to the next General Assembly as far as we have learned them. If any of our friends discover an error, they will oblige us by informing us.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W. H. Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D. McD. Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—Mills L. Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McGlocse.
Northampton—Dr. W. S. Copeland.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter.
Bertie—Capt. Thomas M. Garrett.
Martin and Washington—J. G. Carroway.
Halifax—Mason L. Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H. Powell.
Pitt—Dr. E. J. Blount.
Beaufort—E. J. Warren.
Craven—Nathan Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr. M. F. Arrendell.
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick.
New Hanover—Eli W. Hall.
Dulpin—Dr. James G. Dickson.
Onslow—J. F. Murrill.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Capt. J. W. Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—William B. Wright.
Sampson—Thomas L. Faison.
Wayne—Wm. K. Lane.
Johnston—C. B. Sanders.
Wake—J. P. H. Russ.
Nash—Capt. A. J. Taylor.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Warren—Dr. T. J. Pitchford.
Granville—R. W. Lassiter.
Person—James Holeman.
Orange—Hon. William A. Graham.
Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane.
Chatham—William P. Taylor.
Moore and Montgomery—Calvin W. Wooley.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—William C. Smith.
Guilford—Peter Adams.
Caswell—Hon. Bedford Brown.
Rockingham—Gen. F. L. Simpson.
Mecklenburg—John A. Young.
Cabarrus and Stanly—J. W. Smith.
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. G. Ramsey.
Davidson—H. Adams.
Stokes and Forsythe—Col. James E. Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Isaac Jarratt.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—L. Q. Sharpe.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S. J. Neal.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c—James H. White.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—M. O. Dickerson.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—William M. Shipp.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—C. D. Smith.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, Dr E F Watson.
Alexander—Dr J M Carson.
Anson—Purdie Richardson, R H Burns.
Ashe—J M Gentry.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, Capt. W F Marsh.
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond.
Brunswick—Daniel L Russell.
Buncombe—John Burgin.
Burke—John Parks.
Cabarrus—W S Harris.
Caldwell—F N Barnhardt.
Camden—John Forbes.
Carteret—No election held, on account of the presence of the enemy.
Caswell—S S Harrison, William Long.
Catawba—Geo S Hooper.
Chatham—T B Harris, Lieut. W J Hesden, M Q Waddell.
Cherokee—J H Bryson.
Chowan—Lemuel C Benbury.
Cleaveland—David Beam, J R Logan.
Columbus—W M Baldwin.
Craven—J B G Barrow, Richard Russell.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, Dr Jno. McCormick, Neill McKay.
Currituck—B M Baxter.
Davidson—Dr R L Beall, Henry Walser.
Davie—Henry B Howard.
Duplin—J C Stanford, L W Hodges.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, Robert Bynum.
Forsyth—John P Nissen, Dr E Kerner.
Franklin—A W Pearce, jr.
Gaston—A W Davenport.
Granville—Hon R B Gilliam, Jas S Amis, Capt Eugene Grissom.
Greene—Capt H H Best,
Guilford—M S Sherwood, R W Glenn, W R Smith.
Gates—W H Manning,
Halifax—Dr Henry Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Hertford—J. B. Vann.
Henderson—Alex Henry.
Hyde—E L Mann.
Iredell—T A Allison, John Young.
Jathson—J Keener.
Johnston—Seth Woodall, W H Avera.
Jones—Anthony E Rhodes.
Lenoir—W W Dunn.
Lincoln—A Costner.
Macon—Dr J M Lyle.
Madison—Dr Walton.
Martin—James Robinson.
McDowell—Lt. W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E G L Barringer.
Moore—Alexander Kelly.
Nash—Henry G Williams.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—W W Peebles, Capt H Starsill.
Onslow—J H Foy.
Orange—John Berry, W. N. Patterson.
Pasquotank—Gen W E Mann.
Perquimans—Dr Jos H Riddick.
Person—Lt M D C Bumpass.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Jonathan Worth, M S Robbins.
Richmond—Lt Sanders M Ingram.
Robeson—Murdock McRae, Neill McNeill.
Rockingham—W I Gilliam, James Reynolds.
Rowan—F E Shober, N Flemming.
Rutherford—A R Bryan, J B Carpenter.
Sampson—William Kirby, Thos H Holmes.
Stanly—Layfayette Greene.
Stokes—William Flynt.
Surry—Dr Joseph Hollingsworth.
Tyrrell—Eli Spruill.
Union—C G Lemmonds.
Wake—William Lawe, G H Alford, Daniel G Fowle.
Warren—Thomas I Judkins, Leonard Henderson.
Washington—(Same as in Carteret.)
Watauga—Wm. Horton.
Wayne—B B Rives, M K Crawford.
Wilkes—E M Wellborn, A H Hampton.
Yadkin—A C [illegible]es.
Yancy—Lt. M [illegible] Young.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, of Buncombe, Governor.
RICHARD H. BATTLE, Jr., of Anson, Private Secret.
REUFS H. PAGE, of Wake, Secretary of State.
DANIEL W COURTS, of Rockingham, Public Treasurer.
WM. R. RICHARDSON, of Wake, Chief Clerk.
CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne, Comptroller.
D. W. BAIN, of Wake, Clerk.
O. H. PERRY, Librarian.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

BARTHOLOMEW F. MOORE, of Wake, Chairman.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Orange
P. H. WINSTON, Jr., of Bertie.

SUPREME COURT.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin, Chief Justice.
WM. H. BATTLE, of Orange, Associate Justice.
MATTHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven, Associate Justice.
WILLIAM A. JENKINS, of Warren, Attorney General.
HAMILTON C. JONES, of Rowan, Reporter.
EDMUND B. FREEMAN, of Wake, Clerk.
JAMES LITCHFORD, of Wake, Marshall.

At present, the sessions of the Supreme Court are held in the City of Raleigh once a year, commencing on the second Monday in June.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGES.—John L. Bailey, of Buncombe; Romulus M. Saunders, of Wake; Robert R. Heath, of Chowan; George Howard, jr., of Wilson; James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg; Robert S. French of Bobeson; and John Kerr, of Caswell.

SOLICITORS.—Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford, of 1st Circuit; William J. Houston, of Duplin 2d Circuit; Wm. A. Jenkins, of Warren, Attorney General, 3d Circuit; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, 4th Circuit; Robert Strange, of New Hanover, 5th Circuit; W. C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, 6th Circuit; and Marcus Erwin, of Burke, 7th Circuit.

PAYMENT OF STATE BOUNTY DUE DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Executive Department, North-Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS ARE PUBlished for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 22d day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is the next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the [illegible] receiving ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proved by him as in others cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into or continued in service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Nov. 11, 1862. 1—3t.

WANTED.

AN Intelligent reliable Negro Man is wanted for the balance of the year, for whom good wages will be paid. Apply at
Nov. 11. PROGRESS OFFICE.

HOUSE WANTED.

A Small Comfortable Dwelling, not too far from the capitol, is wanted for the balance of the present, and probably the whole of the next year. Any person having such a house to rent will please make it known at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Nov. 11.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Jas A Moore, Clerk Superior Court; W H [illegible] Deputy.
J J Ferrell, Clerk County Court.
H O Lewis, Clerk and Master-in Equity.
W R High, Sheriff; Geo W Norwood and B H Slater, Deputies.
Hilliard Hudson, Register.
F J Hutchins, Trustee.
—— Hunneycut, Crier of Court.
Richard C Badger, Attorney.
Fe[illegible]dal Beves, L B Seagraves, Surveyors.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—W H HARRISON—Salary, $[illegible].

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward—W C Upchurch, L T Clayton, David L. Rorrer.
Middle Ward—R W Haywood, P P Pescud, B S Battle.
Western Ward—W H Tucker, Jas Dodd, T H Briggs.
City Treasurer—W C Upchurch.
Clerk to the Board—J J Christophers.
First City Constable—J J Betts.
Assistant Constable—N V Denton.
Weigh Master—F King.
City Police—Wm C Parker, R Johnson, M Eary, Wm Beves.
District Constable—[illegible] Womble.
Sexton—Osborne Holt.

RAILROADS.

This is a correct schedule of the arrival and departure of the Mail and Accommodation trains at the Raleigh depot:

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Arrives 2.35, a. m.—Leaves 5.25, a. m.
" " " 5.04, p. m.—Leaves 5.30, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Arrives 7.30, a. m. and leaves at 8.00, a. m.
" " " 4.50, p. m., leaves 5.30, p. m.

The accommodation train is not run on Sundays.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves 6.30, p. m.—Arrives 9.00, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves 6.30, p. m.—Arrives 7.00 p. m.

No accommodation train leaves for Weldon on Sunday and none arrives from Weldon on Monday morning.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, POST-OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL Opens daily at 6, p. m.
Eastern do do " at 6, p. m.
Western " " " at 7, a. m.
Southern " " " at 9, p. m.
Fayetteville " " " at 7, a. m.

Eagle Rock Mail Opens on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at [illegible] m.
Carthage Mail Opens on Thursdays and Sundays at 7.00, a. m.
Roxboro' Mail Opens Wednesdays at 11, a. m.
Leachburg Mail opens Wednesdays at 12, m.
Summerville Mail Opens Fridays at 5, p. m.
Northern Mail Closes daily at 9, p. m.
Eastern " " " at 9, p. m.
Western " " " at 4, p. m.
Southern " " " at 4, p. m.
Fayetteville Mail Closes daily at 6, p. m.
Eagle Rock Mail Closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2, p. m.
Carthage Mail Closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4, p. m.
Roxboro' Mail Closes Wednesdays at [illegible] m.
Leachburg Mail Closes Wednesdays at [illegible] m.
Summerville Mail Closes Fridays at 7, a. m.

Office open for the delivery of Mail from [illegible] a. m., to 7.30, p. m., during the week. On Sunday, from [illegible] to 9, a. m., and from 6 to 7, p. m.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
Nov. 11, 1862.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING PURCHASED THE PROPERTY in the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Major Phillips, and known as "Phillips' Hotel," I have opened it for the accommodation of the public under the name and style of EXCHANGE HOTEL.

The extensive improvement now going on, and which will be completed as soon as possible—the erection of new buildings and the thorough overhauling and renovating of old ones—will render the Exchange convenient and comfortable; and the proprietor is determined that its management and internal arrangements shall be such as to compare favorably with the first class hotels of the country.

The table will be abundantly supplied with the best the market and the country affords, and no efforts or expense will be spared to render the house in every respect a comfortable home to its guests.

The Exchange is located on Hillsboro' street, some two hundred yards west of the Capitol.

Thirty to forty large and commodious rooms will be ready for occupation by the assembling of the Legislature.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Give us a call and we will endeavor to treat you well.

Omnibuses will be in attendence at the cars to convey passengers to and from the Exchange.

W. H. CUNINGGIM, Proprietor.
L. BRANSON, Superintendent.
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 11, 1862.

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROAD,
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South. *Left Hand Going North.*

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.

ATTACHED
One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
At the hands of Servants, accommodating officers, with every comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Proprietor.

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,
GOING SOUTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 12½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.

Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

☞ Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars. ☜

☞ The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL OF N. C.,
November 12, 1862.

THE following articles are required for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers:

SHOES, SOCKS, HATS, COATS, PANTS, DRAWERS, LEATHER, SHOE THREAD, SHOE MAKING LASTS, (from No. 6 to 12, inclusive,) BUTTONS, COTTON CLOTH, FLANNEL POTATOES, BRANDY, BUTTER, EGGS, &C.

Proposals will be received at this office for a proper supply of them. Those able and willing to contribute them, will please address the undersigned.

EDWARD WARREN,
nov 13-1m Surgeon General of N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1862.

The presence of a large fleet in James River goes to confirm and intensify existing impressions that another and more powerful effort is to be made to take Richmond this very day. The advance upon Richmond [illegible], under Burnside, will be made by not [illegible] and all the power of our government [illegible] Richmond or Richmond [illegible] to the prospect too of the enemy to [illegible] or Goldsboro', or both at the same time, we have not the slightest doubt; for in that way they expect to divide and distract our forces and thus weaken us at the main point which they wish to secure. If Richmond falls, our cause if not hopelessly lost will be greatly endangered, and it should be defended as long as there is a man left to fire a gun from behind its battered walls.

Nothing can be plainer than that one great effort with all the means force is to be made to reduce our capital. The change of commanders, the declared determination of the rulers at Washington that the army shall advance in Virginia at all hazards, and the presence of a powerful fleet in James River all point to this. Lincoln and Seward begin to realize that Richmond must be taken or the war stopped, for their people grow more and more clamorous every day for a "suppression of the rebellion" or a cessation of hostilities, and if they cannot restore the Union by whipping in the South they must say to us, "our wayward sisters, go in peace." There can be no doubt about the people of the North in this respect. The great mass of them want peace, and Old Abe begins to feel the pressure, and knows that he must either fight out or back out.

Our authorities at Richmond are of course aware of the dangers that threaten and are making every possible preparation to meet the great blow, and meanwhile we would urge all who have shoes, blankets or clothing of any kind intended for the army to forward them quickly. The bitter cold of winter is at hand and the brave men who stand as a wall of fire between us and the vandal foe must be cared for. We are on the eve of the greatest struggle of the war, and if our arms, under God, prove again victorious, it will do more to end the war than a thousand rumors of recognition and all the democratic victories that have or will take place in the North. Let our troops be rallied to the exposed points and let the old veterans and the new levies that are now advancing under Burnside be hurled back upon Washington, defeated, disorganized and disgraced, and then we may begin to look ahead for peace; but so long as we can claim nothing better than drawn battles or partial successes the war will most probably continue. We shall soon know the worst as to Richmond, for the attack will not be delayed long, if we are to judge anything from the movements of the enemy.

SALT.—Much has been said and much more will be said, on the subject of supplying the people with salt, and the Legislature is looked to by the people to take some action in the matter. But really we do not see that the assembly can do much in the way of salt other than by defending the coast so that its manufacture may continue. Thousands of bushels a day are being made along the coast in the neighborhood of Wilmington and the best way we know of to supply the people with salt is to defend Wilmington. This we hope will be successfully done, but we should remember that the Government at Richmond, with the best intentions and the greatest activity, cannot defend every place, nor should it be expected to do so, and hence the people in North Carolina who want salt must look to the Legislature for an organization for the better protection of the region of country where salt is made. We doubt not but the Assembly will do all it can in the matter.

From Wilmington--The Fever still raging.

The *Journal* bulletin of Saturday has the following to encourage to the fever, which still seems to be very fatal:

The mortality yesterday exceeded that of any day since frost, and was really startling in view of the fact that the people had so generally regarded its ravages as at an end, and that those who had been absent were rapidly returning. We hear of three new cases occurring yesterday, and of eight interments. The following table will exhibit the progress of things for the last seven days:

		New Cases.	Deaths.
Saturday,	Nov. 8th	2	0
Sunday,	" 9th	5	4
Monday,	" 10th	5	1
Tuesday,	" 11th	3	1
Wednesday,	" 12th	1	3
Thursday,	" 13th	2	2
Friday,	" 14th	3	3
Total		21	21

It will be seen that the number of deaths appears to be considerably equal to the number of new cases, but it is easy to be inferred from that fact that all those [illegible] died. The deaths, with few exceptions, were all cases of collapse or debility.

We hear of one death reported this morning, not included in the above table.

The number of new cases is small, as compared with the hundreds in some former weeks, but the mortality still indicates the presence of the epidemic, as of the precautions resulting from it, and we fear that the rate of mortality will continue large throughout the balance of the winter, for there are few if any diseases more penetrating in their effects than Yellow Fever, and very few regain their full strength after even the slightest attack. Of the hundreds who have recovered almost, as it would seem, by a miracle, many, we fear, will be unable to combat successfully the cold and inclement weather of the coming winter and spring months. All that benevolence can do to relieve want and prevent suffering must be done, and will be done, or we will have a melancholy record.

"A Band of General Stonewall Jackson tell us," says the Richmond "Christian Advocate," a few days ago, that the General remarked he hoped our people would not forget that God giveth the victory." His friend replied that he believed the churches were deeply prayerful all over the land. The General's face brightened up with pleasure as he remarked, "Then we shall continue to prosper."

The Stern Logic of Events.—A Prophecy.

We republish from the Bangor (Me.) *Democrat* of May, 1861, the following remarkably prophetic article—remarkable as much for the latitude from which it came as well as the truth it says:

The rapid fulfillment of all the predictions of Democratic speakers and writers, as to what would take place in our beloved country in the event of a sectional triumph in the election of a President need not be attributed to any gift of prophecy. It is the result of the stern logic of events. Poorly read in the history of Government, and a poor student of human nature, must he be who, in the face of the warfare which the black Republican party has been for years waging upon the institutions of the South, could not have foretold the disruption of the Union, and the disasters that might attend that disruption.

Now that we have entered upon civil war, let those who would read the story of the future appeal to that same stern logic of events." What does it teach? We speak by its instructions.

It teaches that if Abraham Lincoln shall persist in attempting to carry out the policy inaugurated in his reply to the Virginia Commissioners, the fifteen slave States, numbering more than 12,000,000 of people, will unite in a common cause of defending their firesides and homes.

It teaches that every man within their limits, capable of wielding a sword or leveling a rifle, will take the field, determined, like their revolutionary fathers of old, to repel the invader or die in the attempt.

It teaches that, sooner or later, the fate of every Northern army sent within their borders will inevitably be that which overtook those of the British tyrant which were landed on our coast to rivet on our forefathers the chains of slavery.

It teaches that the armies of the North may meet with occasional triumph; may burn a few cities and devastate a few fields; may rob the Southern mother and her tender children of their peaceful and quiet homes; may here and there incite servile insurrections; but successes like these will only provoke the wrath of Heaven, and raise up for the South "armies to fight their battles for them."

It teaches that at last, after one, three, seven, or ten years shall have passed away; after our chemies shall have vanished before the never-failing aim of the Southern rifle, the irresistible charges of Southern cavalry, and the terrible ravages of a Southern climate; after myriads of Northern homes have been made desolate, and poverty and distress shall begin to stalk abroad in the streets of our cities and villages, then the hearts of our people will yearn for peace and peace will come.

It teaches that the independence of the Confederate States will be recognized, and that the North will be compelled at last to grant that which, in accordance with the spirit of American liberty, it should promptly and cheerfully concede.

Such are the teachings of the "stern logic of events." We put them upon record, and invite all who read this article to remember predictions founded upon them. The authority of the Federal Government will never again be established within the limits of the seceded States. The people of those States will never again recognize that authority voluntarily, nor can they be compelled to do so by force.

THE YANKEES AND THE STOLEN NEGROES.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* gives a small picture of the unfortunate negroes who have been forced or lured to quit the protection of their masters and the comforts of their homes. The doom of these poor creatures, here foreshadowed only, is truly deplorable. The writer says:

Now that the weather is growing cool, the question naturally arises, what is to be done with the numerous contrabands in Washington and vicinity? Will the poor wretches be permitted to starve or freeze to death, or will the government undertake to support and provide for them? Their present condition, even before cold weather has set in, is miserable and abject in the extreme. What it is likely to be a couple of months hence, is not difficult to imagine. Hundreds of the contrabands here have had already quite enough of liberty and abolition philanthropy. They would gladly return to their masters and mistresses, but they have no power to do so, and, indeed, are not permitted any opportunity to carry such desire into effect.

This morning a stout negro, rigged up in cast off army clothing, came to a door where I was standing, and requested to be given a "job"—anything by which he could earn a meal of victuals. I questioned him, and found he was from Fredericksburg, having belonged to a well-known lady of that town. Jerry, (the negro) had for several years, "hired his time" from his mistress, and was getting along very well as a carter. In an evil hour he determined to turn "contraband," and come to Washington, bringing a hundred dollars in silver—his savings in hard earned money is now all gone, and Jerry himself, sadly out at elbows and toes, humbly begs for the employment a sawing wood to postpone starvation. He is very anxious to go home; but according to his own statement, is not allowed to do so. He may roam among the philanthropic abolitionists, but cannot be permitted to return "to slavery." This is but one instance of many which have fallen under my observation, and of thousands which undoubtedly exist in this city. What have the fanatics to say to it? What remedy do they suggest others to apply?

Skirmishing near Suffolk.

A small Confederate force made an attack on a Yankee camp within two miles of Suffolk on Thursday morning last, completely routing a vastly superior force, killing eleven and wounding many more. Our boys run the rascals into the outskirts of Suffolk. No loss reported on our side. On Friday the enemy advanced to Blackwater bridge and attacked our pickets, on learning which Col. Claiborne's cavalry advanced and the Yankees run, but being held at bay by our pickets at Zuni, they were overtaken and engaged. The Petersburg *Express* thinks they lost some fifteen killed and wounded here. They were again driven back in the direction of Suffolk. Our troops seem to be doing good service in that section for they never let the Yankees come out without giving them a turn.

RENOVATION IN THE CABINET.—The *Dispatch* of yesterday says that there was a report on the street on Sunday that Mr. Randolph, Secretary of War, had resigned. We see no confirmation of the rumor, but are inclined to think it correct.

We [illegible] Northern papers [illegible]

PROVOST GUARD.

The removal of McClellan has brought things to a fever heat in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of the 14th, alluding to the precarious state of affairs at Camp Curtin, the principal camp of the [illegible] State, says:

The state of feeling at Camp Curtin is unsettled, so far as the drafted men are concerned. The objections to going into the old regiments are persisted in, while the idea of giving up their company organizations is regarded as an act of tyranny. It is in contemplation to test the matter legally. The purpose is to bring a case before a court, and test whether the men drafted can claim the provision and protection of the State law under which they were called into service, or whether the officers now in the service can force the drafted men into the old regiments. This would be a proper and safe means of settling what is really a grave difference.

The duty of the Provost Guard at present is of a character at once onerous and dangerous. They occupy a position which is not fairly understood by the men in Camp Curtin, with whom a difficulty exists as to their disposal in companies and regiments. The Provost guard are bound to execute their orders. They are soldiers who know nothing but obedience and it is hoped that the drafted men will not tempt the Provost Guard into what might seem to be, what actually become, bloody force. On the night of the 5th, the guard, while on duty, were very badly treated by the men in Camp Curtin. They were assailed with stones, thrown by men concealed behind tents, and otherwise rudely attacked by the drafted men. Insubordination of this kind is disgraceful to the guilty.

Since the difference and dissatisfaction among the drafted men, large numbers have deserted, with the purpose to do so is also avowed by still larger numbers of the men now in Camp Curtin. Every hour adds to the embarrassment. On the 9th inst., one of the men, in attempting to break the guard, was shot in the leg, and severely if not dangerously wounded.

THE COURT-MARTIAL IN THE HARPER'S FERRY CASE.

The report of the Harper's Ferry Commission is published. Gen. White and Cols. D'Ubaney and Trimble are acquitted of all blame, and the capacity and courage of the former is praised. Col. Miles and Gens. Wool and McClellan, however, are freely censured—Col. Miles for neglecting to fortify Maryland Heights; Gen. Wool, for putting Col. Miles in command; and Gen. McClellan, for not sending Colonel Miles reinforcements, or making any effort to send him any. The Commission also say that McClellan only marched six miles a day when pursuing the invading enemy, and they further say that Gen McC. could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry. Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, testified to this effect before the Commission.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

A dispatch from Washington contains the following wholesale denials:

The agent of the associated press inquired at the State Department to-day about the current statements of Mr. Seward's having been consulted by Mr. Buchanan in the closing period of his administration. Also, about startling hostile announcements having been made by Mr. Mercier to the Secretary of State, and about protracted and adjourned and anxious meetings of the Cabinet, involving serious military and Cabinet changes. The Secretary simply replied to the inquiry that the alleged consultations between himself and Mr. Buchanan were imaginary. The reported propositions of Mr. Mercier were apocryphyal, and the alleged Cabinet meetings fabulous.

FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF THE RAID INTO FREDERICKSBURG.

The Northern papers of the 12th, notice the mortifying affair at Fredericksburg. They say they crossed the river with fifty-four men, lost one killed and one wounded, and captured thirty-four prisoners, of which they paroled six. They regard it as the greatest dash of the war. They represent our force there to have been 500 men at the time. They also mentioned the capture of the cloth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The hospitals in Washington are being cleared of the convalescents with all possible dispatch. In all, about three thousand soldiers have joined Gen. McClellan's army from the camp of the convalescents. Very considerable numbers of invalid soldiers have been allowed to go home latterly, in order, as it is supposed, to have more hospital room in Washington in case a great battle should come off in front.

Major-General Hunter has been assigned to the Department of the Carolinas, and will leave in a few days for his post. He has succeeded, says the Northern papers, in getting all he wants, and, when he returns, look out for a breeze.

Gen. Jackson, they say, is at Front Royal, and Gen. Grant advancing in Mississippi, being, on the 9th, 6 miles of Holly Springs, where he captured 180 Confederate cavalry.

It is stated that Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, is not dead, but is still in confinement, wearing a ball and chain.

The emigration at New York for October shows an increase of 2,921 over the number for the corresponding month last year.

D. A. Mahoney has been released from the old Capitol prison.

Gen. Hood is up on his feet again, and will be ready to take the field in a very short time.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* is authorized to state that the ladies of Chattanooga will use their surplus dresses in making comforts for soldiers if the can get cotton. If such a spirit prevailed throughout the South, our soldiers would not long go unprovided for.

A MACHINE FACTORY.—We are gratified in hearing that it is contemplated to establish a large factory of agricultural implements and machines in common demand. The factory will be eligibly located in Dade county, Georgia, and will be established soon under the supervision and direction of Capt. Geo. W. Harris, now of the Ordnance service at Chattanooga, lately of Knoxville, and formerly known to many readers as "Sut Lovengood." The factory will furnish all the machines and implements needed by planters, farmers, gardners, millers, builders, &c.—*Charleston Courier.*

Our Business Office.

Our business office is on the first floor, front room, of Mr. C. KRUSEN'S store, on Fayetteville street, immediately opposite the Post Office.

Persons in the City will have the *Progress* left at their residences or places of business by the Carrier's, by leaving their names, with the subscription price, at our desk.

Five Cents.

Our Carrier's are authorized to sell the *Progress* on the streets and at the Railroad station. Single copies, FIVE CENTS.

The General Assembly met pursuant to adjournment in the Capitol in this City, on Monday, the 17th, according to law.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald.

The roll was called by Mr. Alspaugh, Principal Clerk, and the oaths of office were administered by Hon. Geo. E. Badger, a Justice of the Peace for Wake County.

Mr. Ramsey of Rowan, nominated Mr. Mebane, of Alamance, for Speaker, and Mr. Faison of Sampson nominated Mr. Wright of Cumberland.

Mr. Wright desired that his name should not be run. The Senate voted as follows:

For Mebane.—Messrs. Adams, of D.; Adams, of G.; Arendell, Graham, Holeman, Jarratt, Lassiter, Matthews, Patrick, Neal, Ramsay, Rose, Saunders, Simpson, Sharpe, Smith, of A., Smith of H., Smith, of S., Tayloe of G., Taylor, of N., Warren, Wiggins, Wright.—24.

The remainder were divided between Messrs. [illegible], Graham, Wiggins, Warren, Taylor and Hall.

On motion of Mr. Graham, Messrs. Ramsay and Hall conducted Mr. Mebane to the Chair, when he made his acknowledgements in an appropriate manner.

C. R. Thomas, Esq. of Carteret, was then elected Principal Clerk of the Senate; Col. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, Assistant Clerk; W. K. Page, of Randolph, Principal Doorkeeper; and C. C. Tally, of Chatham, Assistant Doorkeeper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons was called to order at 1 past 12 o'clock, by James H. Moore, Esq., principal Clerk of the last House.

The roll of Counties was called in alphabetical order, and the members presented their certificates, after which the oaths required were administered by Wm. Thompson, Esq., one of the Justices for the County of Wake.

Mr. Cowles stated the members elect from the County of Wilkes were present, and that they had mislaid their certificates; that they had been elected by large majorities, indeed had no regular opposition.

On motion of Mr. Amis, they were allowed to register their names, were qualified and took their seats. A similar statement was made relative to the members from Burke, and like proceedings were had.

Mr. Fowle called the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. Spruill from Tyrrell was present, and that owing to the fact that the enemy were in possession of the County last summer, there had been no election held in the County, but that Mr. Spruill had received the unanimous vote of a company of Volunteers, out of the County, at an election held in accordance with an act passed by the Convention. That the same causes that had prevented the election in the county had prevented the member elect from procuring the certificate of the Sheriff, he however held a certificate from the parties holding the polls in the company, setting forth the facts of his having received the votes of the same. He therefore moved that Mr. Spruill be allowed to qualify and take his seat.

Mr. Person said that he had not had an opportunity of examining the Law as passed by the Convention on the subject, but he had heard the opinion expressed by those whose opinions were entitled to great weight, that the act of the Convention did not reach quite so far as to permit such an election as this to hold. He preferred to deliberate on this matter for fear of establishing a bad precedent. He moved that the matter be referred to a select Committee to report as soon as practicable.

Messrs. Amis and Fowle both opposed the delay and argued to show that it was not the purpose of the Convention to disfranchise the people of the county merely because they were unable to vote in the presence of the enemy who had possession of their homes.

The question was then put by the clerk on the motion to refer, and lost. The qestion recurring on the original motion, was then put and carried, and Mr. Spruill, was qualified and took his seat.

The Clerk then announced that the next business in order, was the election of Speaker.

Mr. Burgin, nominated Hon. R. B. Gilliam, of Granville.

Mr. Stanford, added the name of Hon. J. G. Shepard to the nomination, but being requested by Mr. Shepard, withdrew his name.

The House then proceeded to vote.

For Gilliam.—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Amis Avery, Baldwin, Barnhart, Barringer, Beal, Bellbury, Best, Bryan, Bryson, Bumpass, Burgin, Carpenter, Cowles, Craige, Davis Dunn, Flynt, Fowle, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris, of Chatham, Harris, of Cabarrus, Harrison, Hawes, Henderson, Henry, of Henderson, Headen, Howard Horton, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kelly, Kerner, Laws, Lyles, Mann, of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, Nimen, Parks, Patterson, Peirce, Reynolds, Richardson, Robbins, Russel of Brunswick, Shepard, Sherwood, Shober, Smith, Spruill, Stansill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborne, Williams, Woodall, Worth, Young of Iredell, Young, of Yancey.—69.

Mr. Shepard received 14, and Mr. Flemming 6 votes.

Mr. Gilliam having received a majority, was declared by the Clerk duly elected, and was escorted to the Chair by Messrs. Shepard, and ——— ———, when he delivered a neat and appropriate address, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and promising to impartially discharge the duties to the best of his ability, and hoped that the deliberations of the body, might tend to the establishment of our independence, and redound to the good of the State.

Just here Mr. Waddell of Chatham announced that Lt. Gen. Polk was in the loby and moved that he be invited to a seat in the Hall—passed with acclamation and the General was greeted with rounds of applause.

The next business in order being the election of a principal Clerk,

Mr. McCormick nominated Mr. H. C. Colton—there being no other nomination Mr. Colton was unanimously elected.

Mr. Dunn nominated A. A. Kelly, Esq., for Assistant Clerk.

Mr. Wiggins nominated Wm. H. Rogers of Franklin County.

The House proceeding, vote and Mr. Kelly was elected by the following vote—80 to 26.

The oath of office was then administered to the Clerks by the Speaker.

Mr. Wooten of Onslow, absent from his seat for [illegible] days, presented himself and presented some papers in the order in which they were called. On motion of Mr. [illegible] the House proceeded to the consideration of the business [illegible] Mr. Wooten was qualified.

On Mr. Lyle's motion the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The recapture of our town by which the town of Newbern fell into the hands of the enemy on the 14th of last March, is well remembered by the public; and having lost the entire printing and stock constituting the *Daily Progress* establishment, as well as all other property that I possessed by that disaster, the publication of the paper, under my management was necessarily suspended. It will also be remembered by the patrons of the paper and the public that I published a *Card* in the press of the State a few days after the recapture at Newbern—promising to start the paper at some eligible point as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made to do so, but a combination of unfavorable circumstances have prevented my doing so until the present time. When Newbern fell I was in very bad health and in the army, and being prostrated for several months I could do nothing towards reviving the paper. In July, however, I resigned my position in the army, after being assured by Surgeons that I was, physically, unable to discharge camp or field duty, and since that time have been unceasing in my efforts to get the paper again under way.

Promises as to what course the *Progress* will pursue—what measures it will advocate or oppose, or with what party it will affiliate—would be perfectly superfluous here. What *The Daily Progress* was in Newbern, from September 1st, 1858, to March 13th 1862, it will be here—a bold and fearless *Independent Newspaper*. It will belong to no clique, or party, but will fearlessly discharge its duty to the public regardless of consequences.

My arrangements for publication in the City of Raleigh, are, of course, not permanent: for when the war is over, or the enemy effectually driven out of Newbern, I shall return, with other wanderers, to my home, to labor again for and among a people that have done more for me than any other, and to whom I am affectionately attached by the most intimate social and business ties. The publication of the *Progress* will be continued here, probably, until the war is over, provided the Yankees do not again compel us to "change our base;" and I promise the public to exert whatever of talent and energy I possess to make it worthy of the appreciation and patronage of the intelligence and refinement of the Metropolis and the people of the whole State.

As to the name of the paper, I think whatever of reputation or value that attaches to it is mine, and I shall not surrender it. The enemy have stolen and appropriated my presses, type, &c., but they cannot steal the name of the paper. The "*Newbern Daily Progress*," that they issue, is a bogus, illegitimate concern, and THE DAILY PROGRESS, issued by the original founder and proprietor, is the real and legitimate journal.

The Telegraphic and other arrangements which I have made, and shall make, will render the *Progress* equal to any of the Dailies of the Confederacy, and I solicit the scrutiny, criticism, and *patronage* of the public.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1862.

To the Members of the Legislature.

We shall have competent persons in each branch of the Assembly to report the proceedings, and the morning edition of the *Progress* will contain correct and faithful reports up to the adjournment on the previous evening. Besides the *Progress* will contain all the latest news from the army and elsewhere by telegraph and mail. The paper will be served to members at their lodgings, or placed on their desks at the Capitol, by leaving their names and subscription price at the office.

Two Editions a Day.

We shall publish two editions of the *Progress* every day except Sundays. The morning edition will be served to city subscribers by the carriers and sent to mail subscribers North and East, while the evening edition will be sent to subscribers in the West and sold on the streets.

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes, blankets, &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North-Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North-Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeans, linseys, leather, shoes, socks, carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the Colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captain's districts, if their donations be sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportation and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages, bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended, naming the company and regiment, and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the Captain of their district, or to a special Agent, by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain J. F. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers, or for hospitals, must be carefully directed, and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 17, 1862.—6t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

3,000 BUSHELS Charcoal, at Iron and Brass Works, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

nov 15-4t SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.